ANNEXURE.

No. D. 4-1593-58 of 29-30, dated 27th January 1930, from N.S. Subba Rao, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-law, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore, to N. Rama Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Development Departments, Bangalore.

In continuation of my letter No. D4-1593-58 of 29-30, dated 15th December 1929, stating that there will be no extra cost devolving on the Department consequent upon the transfer of control over Primary Education from the Sringeri Jahgir to the Education Department and that as regards Yelandur a further report would be submitted, I have the honor to submit a statement showing details of (i) the several kinds of Primary Schools maintained in these two Jahgirs, (ii) the present scale of expenditure in those schools, (iii) the portion of the cost borne at present by Government and (iv) the income from Education and local cess in the two Jahgirs.

In regard to Sringeri there will be no extra cost as a result of the transfer, since the whole cost incurred at present, *viz.*, Rs. 279 19/120 per mensem is already being met from State Funds. As against this expenditure, the Government will hereafter realise from Local and Education Cess in Sringeri a sum of about Rs. 2,205 per annum.

As regards the Yelandur Jahgir, the Department will take over control of the schools (of which only one an Adikarnataka Primary School is a Government Institution) with their present establishments, the present expenditure incurred by Government, in respect of grants being continued to be incurred. Consideration of the question as to which of these aided schools on account of their strength and importance may be converted to Government Institutions and brought into line with regular Government Primary Schools of the same magnitude will be taken up immediately and separate proposals sent up after detailed examination.

The present cost to Government on account of Primary Education in Yelandur is Rs. 82-4-0, of which Rs. 15-4-0, is the cost of maintaining the Government Primary Adikarnataka School in the place, the remaining sum of Rs. 67 being paid as grant, in respect of 6 Aided Primary Schools. There are also two private institutions in the place, items Nos. 8 and 9 in the appended statement, to which no grant is paid at present. They will continue as private institutions. The expenditure incurred in Yelandur Jahgir, will therefore continue to be Rs. 82-4-0 per mensem or Rs. 987 per annum, until the conversion of any of the Aided schools is effected later on. This expenditure is already covered by the budget provision and the probable realisation from Local and Education cesses in the Jahgir will be about Rs. 2,560.

The formal transfer of control over Primary Education in both these Jahgirs to the Education Department may be kindly ordered early so that the Inspecting Officers concerned may be asked to assume control.

In this connection, it must be stated that there is also a Middle School at Sringeri and another in Yelandur, the former, costing Rs. 170 2/3 per mensem met entirely from State Funds, and the latter costing Rs. 230 2/3 per mensem maintained from Jahgir funds, but in receipt of a grant of Rs. 93 per mensem from Government. Neither of these institutions has been included in the above calculations as the present proposals relate only to control over Primary Education. In Yelandur, the Middle School will continue to be managed by the Jahgir as an Aided Institution, the present grant of Rs. 93 being continued.

No.	The several kinds of Primary Schools maintained by the two Jahgirs.	The present scale of expenditure	Total	Total strength	The portion of the Government cost at present	The income from Education and local cess
	SRINGERI.		Rs.			
1	Kannada Primary Boys' School, Sringeri.	1 (17-1-20), S. L. A. 1½, Cg. ½ H. R. 3, S. A. ½.	24 9/10	..	Entire cost of Rs. 270 19/120 per mensem met from State Funds in the case of Sringeri Jahgir.	Education Cess Rs. 1,490. Local Cess Rs. 715.
2	Do do ..	1 (17-1-20), 2 (15), 1 (9), H. R. 10, Cg. 1, S. L. A. 4½.	73 9/10	..		
3	Do Girls' do ..	1 (20-1-25), 1 (17-1-20), 1 (15), 1 (9), H. R. 8, Cg. 1½, S. L. A. 4½.	80 11/15	..		
4	Do do Vidyaranyapura	1 (20), H. R. 2, Cg. ½, S. L. A. 1½	23¾	..		
5—12	Eight Aided Schools ..	4 (8), 4 (7), S. L. A. 13, M. O. C.	73	..		
			27/8	..		
	YELANDUR.	Total ..	279 19/120	..	Rs. 279 19/120	Total Rs. 2,205 P. A.
1	Kannada Primary Boys' School, Yelandur.	1 (15), 1 (13), 2 (12).	52	76	Grant Rs. 24 per cent	Education Cess Rs. 1,730 Local Cess Rs. 830
2	Do Girls' do	1 (20) 1 (12), 1 (7), Cg 1, P. A. 3.	43	28	Grant Rs. 10 per cent	
3	Adikarnataka School, Honnur (Government).	1 (15), Cg. ½ ..	15¼	40	Rs. 15¼	
4	Four Aided Schools ..	1 (15), 2 (8), 1 (7).	38	..		
8	Primary School, Mamballi ..	1 (12), 1 (11½), Cg. 6 as,	23 3/8	..	Grant 1 (10) 2 (8), 1 (7)=Rs. 33	
9	Do Yergamballi ..	1 (12-1-15), 1 (10), Cg. ½ ..	23 5/6	..		
		Total ...	195 23/24	..	82¼ —	Total Rs. 2,560

Reviews the Reprot on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1928-29.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore, for the year 1928-29, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction with his letter No. G. 1750-20 of 1929-30, dated 30th October 1929.

ORDER NO. D. 11381-439—EDN. 415-29-3, DATED 12TH APRIL 1930.

Recorded.

Touring and Inspection.—The touring and inspection of the Deputy Directors in charge of the two territorial divisions and of the District Educational Officers were on the whole satisfactory. The inspection work of the Assistant Inspectress, Mysore and Hassan Districts, was not up to the mark, as eleven schools, which were in her direct charge, were left uninspected. A large number of schools in the direct charge of the Assistant Inspectors of Education in charge of Dodballapur, Nelamangala, Bowringpet, Chikballapur, Malvalli, Holc-Narsipur, Narasimharajapura, Shimoga and Davangere ranges were left uninspected. The Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore District, left as many as 46 schools in his direct charge uninspected. No explanation is forthcoming for these omissions. It is hoped that in future no schools in the direct charge of Inspecting Officers will be left uninspected. One thousand two hundred and twenty-five schools were visited by non-departmental officers as against 1,003 in the previous year, which indicates the increasing interest that these officers are evincing in the spread of education in their jurisdictions.

Government are glad to learn that Village School Committees, and through them the public, have co-operated whole-heartedly with the Department in increasing the efficiency of schools.

Private munificence in the shape of school and hostel buildings continued to be forthcoming. The following are the more noteworthy benefactions:—

(*a*) At Kuderu in the Mysore District, a Girls' School building worth Rs. 5,000 constructed by Mr. Veerauna was handed over to the Department in May 1929.

(*b*) Sahukar Dharma Dhurandhara Marula Siddappanavaru of Halkur, Arsikere Taluk, constructed a building costing Rs. 10,000 for the Veerasaiva Hostel at Arsikere.

(*c*) Mr. S. L. Muddubasaviah of Saggenahalli, Closepet Taluk, handed over to the Department a Mangalore tiled pucca building estimated to be worth about Rs. 2,000 for the local Girls' School.

Schools and Pupils.—The total number of institutions on 31st March 1929 was 8,236 of which 7,114 were public institutions and 1,122 were private, and the total strength was 318,867. At the corresponding date last year there were 8,182 with a strength of 321,538. There was thus an increase in the number of schools by 54 and a decrease in the number of pupils by 2,671. This decrease is reported to be due to (1) the closing of certain adult night schools which were not working satisfactorily and (2) the prevalence of epidemics, necessitating the closing of schools for long periods. Of the 7,114 public institutions, 5,176 with 231,854 pupils, were Government, 106 with 11,909 pupils Municipal, 1,826 with 56,794 pupils aided and 6,305 pupils un-aided institutions. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of school going age, calculated as usual at 15 per cent of the total population, was 36·28 as against 36·58 in 1927-28, and that of boys only to the male population of school going age was 61·22 as against 57·32 and that of girls only to the total female population of school going age was 13·55 per cent as against 15·0 in the previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·05, that of girls to the total female population was 2·07 and that of both boys and girls to the total population was 5·32. On an average there was one school for every 3·45 sq. miles of area and 699 persons of total population and one out of every 2·8 of the total population of school-going age was under instruction.

The total expenditure both direct and indirect, including that on University Education, contributed from the several sources as detailed in margin amounted to Rs. 66,96,148 or Rs. 2, 90,354 more than that of the previous year. Of this a sum of Rs. 10,57,110 represents the expenditure on University Education, and the balance was spent by the Education Department on the various grades of instruction in its charge. Of the total amount spent on Education a sum of Rs. 42,60,936 was spent on

	Rs.	
State Funds ...	54,10,996 or	80·75 per cent
Local Funds ...	5,18,291 or	7·75 per cent
Municipal Funds ...	56,600 or	0·8 per cent
Fees ...	4,50,891 or	6·75 per cent
Other sources ... Mainly contributions from aided agencies	2,60,070 or	3·95 per cent

Government Institutions Rs. 5,00,849 on Aided Institutions Rs. 1,51,349 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 5,25,997 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 12,57,017 under the head, "General" which includes the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous charges. The direct expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 49,13,134 represented 73·37 per cent of the total expenditure and this amount was spent on different grades of education as noted below:—

		Rs.	
1.	University Education	8,06,272 or	12·04 per cent.
2.	Oriental Colleges not forming part of the Mysore University	46,900 or	0·74 per cent.
3.	Training Schools	2,19,046 or	3·27 per cent.
4.	High School Education	6,47,425 or	9·66 per cent.
5.	Middle School Education	10,05,691 or	15·04 per cent.
6.	Primary Education	19,56,339 or	29·21 per cent.
7.	Technical Education	2,28,461 or	3·48 per cent.

The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-2-3 as against Rs. 1-1-5 in the previous year and of this a sum of Re. 0-14-9 was met from State Funds as against Rc. 0-14-1 in the previous year.

High School Education.—Though the number of High Schools rose from 23 to 25, the strength of these schools has fallen from 6,710 in 1927-28 to 6380 in 1928-29. A fall in the strength of the High Schools has been continuous for the past two years in spite of the insistent demand for more High Schools. The reasons for this decrease have not been mentioned. The Director of Public Instruction is requesred to investigate the matter and submit a report to Government.

The work and progress of the several High Schools, both Government and Aided were generally satisfactory. The High School at Tirthahalli is said to be poorly attended and it may have to be closed down if the strength does not improve.

The scheme of opening Municipal High Schools referred to in last year's report, was further advanced by the sanctioning of such schools for Chintamani, Hole-Narsipur and Malvalli during the year. Government are glad to learn that the scheme is finding favour with local bodies and that other Municipal Councils are eager to take advantage of it.

The percentage of passes at the S.S.L.C. Public Examination has risen from 56 in 1927-28 to 62 in the year under report. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-five candidates were registered for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, 2,205 as ordinary candidates and 290 as candidates seeking supplementary certificates. Out of the 2,205 ordinary candidates, 2,158 were examined and 1,356 were declared "passed" the percentage of passes being 62 as against 56 in the previous year. The University declared 709 out of 1,456 as being eligible for College Courses of study. The percentage of passes, as well as of those declared eligible for College courses, has improved.

Middle School Education.—The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 240 to 252 and their strength from 22,118 to 23,794. The number of Incomplete Middle Schools was 272 with a strength of 5,301 as against 274 with a strength of 5,077 in the previous year. The results of the Middle School and the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations were a little better than in the previous year as the percentage of passes in these two Examinations rose from 36·6 to 39·4 and 26·6 to 28·3 respectively. The working of a majority of the Incomplete Middle Schools was, however, unsatisfactory. The Government sanctioned the development of some of them into Complete Middle Schools and the reduction of others to the Primary standard.

Primary Education.—There were on 31st March 1929, 5,677 Primary Schools with a strength of 2,19,753 of whom 22,071 were girls, as against 5,630 schools with a strength of 2,21,495 including 22,050 girls, on the same date in the previous year. Of the number of pupils in Primary Schools, 1,28,007, or 58·20 per cent of the whole, were in the First Year Primary Class. This is far in excess of the figures for the previous year, *viz.*, 1,02,003 pupils or 46·4 per cent. The retardation of pupils in the primary stage of education and their undue detention in the first year primary class have been long noticed and indeed they appear to be a general feature of Primary Education all over India, but no explanation has been suggested for the remarkable increase in the percentage of pupils in the first year primary class during the year under review. It is to be feared that the standard of teaching in the lowest primary

class has deteriorated. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to draw the attention of all Inspecting Officers to this and see that the defects are remedied as far as possible.

Thirty more Village Panchayet Schools were sanctioned during the year under review.

The working of Adult Night Schools continues to be unsatisfactory. Many of the schools which were not working satisfactorily are reported to have been abolished as expenditure on them was found to be mere waste.

Special Institutions.—The number of Training Institutions on 31st March 1929, was 12 as against 11 in the previous year. The Training Sections of the Maharani's High School were constituted into a separate institution. The result of the work of the Training Institutions especially, for the Lower Secondary Training Course, was not on the whole satisfactory the length of the course has been increased to two years, but the percentage of passes continues to be disappointing. There is also a certain amount of overlapping between the Lower Secondary Training Course, the Upper Secondary Course and the Upper Secondary Training Course. With the large expansion of Primary Education that Government have in view, the need for providing an adequate number of trained teachers is pressing and the Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals early for improving the arrangements for the training of teachers of Vernacular Schools.

The School of Engineering continues to grow in popularity. With a view to afford adequate accommodation, it is proposed to transfer the school to the Old Reserve Police Lines building in the Fort.

The Central Institute for Defectives was efficiently managed during the year and was removed to a new building. Dr. M. V. Gopalaswamy, Professor of Psychology in the University applied intelligence tests to all the pupils of the Institute and on his recommendation 15 blind pupils were made to take up rattan work, four deaf mutes, who were imbecile, were sent away and seven blind pupils were transferred from the music to the rattan class. An "After Care Fund" has been instituted to help the pupils with funds to set up some private business when they leave the school.

The number of Sanskrit Colleges and Patasalas remained as in the previous year; but the strength of the Patasalas decreased from 1,711 to 1,504. The strength of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, which has been thrown open to all communities, was 95 as against 97 in the previous year. Classified according to communities, there were 56 Brahmins, 32 Lingayets, 1 Kuruba, 3 Devangas and 3 Vaisyas.

Women's Education.—The number of schools of all grades for girls decreased from 788 to 784 and the strength from 40,332 to 37,709. The number of girls studying in boys' schools also decreased from 24,488 to 23,599 in spite of the amalgamation of a few girls' schools of the Primary grade with the boys' schools of that grade. However the percentage of girls studying in boys' schools has risen from 33·13 to 38·49, thus showing a considerable advance in the direction of the co-education of boys and girls in the primary stage.

The percentage of girls at school to the total girl population of school-going-age was 13·55 as against 15 in the previous year. The Assistant Inspectresses have been relieved of administrative functions in order to afford them greater time for inspection and for propaganda work by way of creating an atmosphere favourable for the expansion of girls' education. It is disappointing to find that only the Assistant Inspectress in charge of Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts did some propaganda work and that the inspection work too of the Assistant Inspectresses, with the exception of that of the Assistant Inspectress of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts left much to be desired.

The results of the Public Examinations in respect of girl candidates were on the whole satisfactory; 48 girls passed the S. S. L. C. Examination out of 64 examined, 155 out of 310 passed the Middle School Examination and 112 out of 409 passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The performance of the Vani Vilas Institute, the London Mission High School and the M. E. Mission High School, Kolar, in the S. S. L. C. Public Examination was very satisfactory.

The total expenditure on Women's Education was Rs. 6,39,646 as against Rs. 6,16,322 in the previous year.

Education of Muslims.—The number of Urdu Schools both for boys and girls increased from 930 to 941 and that of pupils from 36,531 to 36,612. In addition to this 6,728 Muslims were reading in schools other than those in which the medium of instruction was Urdu, thus making a total of 43,208 Mussalman pupils (30,184 boys and 13,024 girls) under instruction in all schools. Taking the population of school-going-age at the conventional figure of 15 per cent of the total population according to the Census of 1921 the percentage of Mussalman boys at school to the total Muslim male population of school-going-age was 119·4 and that of girls to the total female population of school-going-age was 59·07, and that of boys and girls to the total Mussalman school-going-population was 89·23. This compares very favourably with the corresponding figures for all communities. In order to induce Mussalman graduates to take up service in the Education Department a higher starting pay has been sanctioned to them subject to the condition that this will not involve the supersession of their seniors in the grade. As qualified Muslim lady teachers are rare, Muslim girls were given special scholarships to induce them to take to higher education. It is reported by the Deputy Director, Mysore, that the teachers of boys' schools, though adequate in number and fairly qualified, are often lacking in a high sense of duty and enthusiasm for work, and that instances of irregular attendance, unauthorised absence, indifferent work and want of harmony among the staff have been occasionally noticed. Government desire that all possible efforts should be made to remedy the evil and to restore the tone of this section of the service by disciplinary action where necessary.

The total expenditure on institutions intended for pupils of this community was Rs. 4,79,000 as against 4,65,000 in the previous year.

Education of the Depressed Classes.—The number of schools maintained specially for the children of the Adikarnataka Community increased from 631 to 671, and the number of pupils receiving instruction in them from 17,206 to 17,315. It is gratifying to note that the children of this community are being admitted to general schools in many places without difficulty. The Boarding Middle Schools at Tumkur and Chikmagalur were converted into hostels with provision for vocational training, the boarders being sent to local middle schools for general education. A Boarding Middle School for Adikarnataka girls was opened at Bangalore in June last.

Scholarships.—Orders sanctioning revised rules for the equitable distribution of backward class scholarships among the pupils of the several community groups were passed during the year. The total amount spent on scholarships, excluding those of the University, was Rs. 1,70,719.

Buildings.—It is gratifying to note that the allotment for educational buildings was almost fully utilised, leaving only a small sum of Rs. 8,271 to lapse as against a lapse of nearly a lakh of rupees during 1927-28.

Hostels.—During the year under report the number of hostels increased from 78 to 85 accommodating 301 more pupils.

Scout Movement.—There were 5,505 Scouts on the rolls as against 5,283 in the previous year. The affiliation of the Boy Scouts of Mysore to the All India Association at Delhi was approved by Government during the year. Government are glad to note that the movement is progressing in the State, and trust that it will succeed in securing increased support from the general public.

Physical Culture.—Much stress has been laid in recent years on making physical education compulsory for boys in schools. The Department is trying to introduce the latest methods of physical culture in High and Middle Schools. The two physical culture inspectors organised training camps in important centres for teachers of Middle and Primary Schools in order to train them in modern methods. These teachers are expected to attend to physical culture in their own schools and make it an integral part of school work. The training of two batches of teachers in the system of physical exercise associated with "Suryanamaskar" was also sanctioned during the year as an experimental measure. The Director is requested to report in due course the results of this experiment.

Government note with pleasure that the scheme of medical inspection of pupils in boys' schools is operating successfully and that many Municipal Councils, realising the benefits of the scheme are eager to have it extended to their areas. It is important that medical inspection should be followed up, whenever any serious defects are noticed, by necessary action by way of treatment.

A scheme for the medical inspection of girls in certain municipal areas where there are lady medical officers has since been sanctioned.

Government are glad to learn that many of the Village School Committee evinced much interest in the progress and well being of the schools under their supervision and heartily co-operated with the teachers in improving their strength and attendance in getting school buildings constructed and in helping poor boys. The working hours of certain High, Middle and Primary Schools have been changed in select places as an experimental measure. The High Schools at Nanjangud and Chikballapur have only one session per day, either in the morning or in the afternoon according to local convenience. A few Middle and Primary Schools have two sessions per day in the morning and afternoon respectively, but half the number of classes work only during the morning session and the other half during the afternoon session. This arrangement, besides being expected to avoid the strain of a long school-day under enervating climatic and hygienic conditions, makes time available for physical or other extra curricular activities, allows children of the labour classes time to assist their parents in their daily work and renders possible the most economical use of the school building, furniture, apparatus and play-ground.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of social development in the State in recent years has been the unanimous demand for greater facilities for Elementary Education. Government have definitely declared it to be their policy to provide for the steady development, expansion, consolidation and improvement of Elementary Education. The year under review was considered to afford an opportune time for the formulation of a definite objective, and the adoption of a considered programme calculated to secure the attainment of that objective within a reasonable period. Experience has everywhere shown that ordered progress is only possible by vesting responsibility for Elementary Education in local bodies, and affording them technical and financial assistance in the discharge of this responsibility. With this object in view, Government are taking measures to provide legislation to regulate the future development of elementary education in the State. Though universal elementary education is the ultimate goal, the immediate objective will be the provision of one Primary School at least in each Village Panchayet area in the course of the next ten years.

Government note with appreciation the good work of the Department during the year under the direction of Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

Hand Spinning Centre at Gundlupet.

READ—

Letter No. D2-986—28-29, dated 26th January 1929, from the Director of Industries and Commerce, forwarding a copy of letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, recommending that a hand spinning centre may be organised at Gundlupet on the same lines as the one at Badanaval.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. D4-444—29-30, dated 19th March 1930, from the Director of Industries and Commerce stating that it is desirable to begin the work in the Gundlupet centre immediately for reasons stated.

ORDER No. D. 11501-8—I. & C. 374-28-4, DATED 14TH APRIL 1930.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, states that conditions are very favourable for the establishment of a spinning centre at Gundlupet and that the District Board of Mysore has agreed to provide the necessary working capital for starting work there on lines similar to those of the Badanaval centre provided the establishment charges are met by Government.

The Director of Industries and Commerce is also in favour of starting a centre at Gundlupet on a small scale with an initial working capital of about Rs. 3,500 and a recurring monthly expenditure of Rs. 150 towards establishment and other charges